

1969) which possibly occurs in other *Hippolais* species (e.g. Pearson 1972: 52) and even in this species (Vernon 1970, Sinclair 1976). Tree (1972) has commented on the common association of *H. olivetorum* and the Red-backed Shrike *Lanius collurio* in acacia bush in Rhodesia. This shrike was also common in the acacia bush in and around Dodoma and one was invariably present in the same part of the garden as the warbler.

These Dodoma records of the Olive-tree Warbler seem to be the most complete so far for Tanzania. Their isolation from other occurrences, however, may point to the presence of an aberrant individual.

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FIRST RECORDED NEST SITE OF *ALETHE FUELLEBORNI* On 11 - 12 December 1976, whilst in montane forest north of Lushoto in the West Usambaras, north-eastern Tanzania, I twice disturbed a White-chested Alethe *Alethe fuelleborni* from a nest, and once watched it return and re-settle. The nest was situated some 4 - 5 m high in a tree on a steep incline 30 m inside the forest. Although it was in a fairly exposed position I was unable to examine the nest closely and merely noted 'something mossy on a stump close to the main trunk with two slender creepers as the only cover'. The site of this nest is higher than expected for a species which is generally considered to be a ground-feeder, living in the ground-stratum (Mackworth-Praed & Grant 1960). The eggs of this species remain unknown (P.L. and H.A. Britton *in litt.*).

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Scopus 2: 25, March 1978

ACCIDENTAL PARASITIZATION OF AN EASTERN DOUBLE-COLLARED SUNBIRD BY A VARIABLE SUNBIRD The Eastern Double-collared Sunbird *Nectarinia mediocris* *mediocris* is a highland species found in central and western Kenya in areas over 1500 m, although most common in forests above 2000 m. The range of the Variable Sunbird *N. venusta falkensteini* overlaps that of *mediocris*, but *venusta* tends to be most plentiful at lower altitudes. The two species often come into contact between 2000 and 2500 m, especially in gardens

Scopus 2: 25-26, March 1978